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DOCKET NO. SHIX-CN20001US
CLIENT NO. STNX01-20001
CUSTOMER NO. 84274

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of	:	Luzhou Xu et al.
Serial No.	:	10/500,548
Filed	:	July 1, 2004
For	:	RAKE RECEIVER WITH INDIVIDUAL FINGER COMPENSATOR(S)
Group No.	:	2611
Examiner	:	Leon Flores
Confirmation No.	:	5116

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPEAL BRIEF

The Appellants have appealed to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences from the decision of the Examiner dated June 30, 2008, finally rejecting Claims 1-7 and 9-11. The Appellants filed a Notice of Appeal and a Pre-Appeal Brief Request for Review on December 1, 2008. A Notice of Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review was mailed on February 26, 2009 and set at least a one-month period for filing this Appeal Brief. As a result, this Appeal Brief is being timely submitted by March 26, 2009.

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Rules

Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest, and assignee of this patent application, is NXP, B.V., a Dutch corporation, whose principal office and place of business is at High Tech Campus 60, 5656 AG Eindhoven, The Netherlands. Assignments related to this patent application are recorded at Reel 016077, Frame 0761 and Reel 019719, Frame 0843 in the assignment records of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

Related Appeals or Interferences

None – There are no known appeals or interferences that will directly affect, be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this pending appeal.

Status of Claims

Claims 1-7 and 9-11 are currently pending in this application and have been rejected by the Final Office Action dated June 30, 2008. Claims 8 and 12-14 have been cancelled. Claims 1-7 and 9-11 are presented for appeal. A complete and current listing of all claims is provided in the Claims Appendix.

Status of Amendments after Final

The Appellants filed an Amendment on August 20, 2008 in response to the Final Office Action dated June 30, 2008. The Examiner entered the Amendment.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

In General

The following summary refers to disclosed embodiments and their advantages but does not delimit any of the claimed inventions.

The present application is directed, in general, to a RAKE receiver having at least two fingers, a combiner coupled to the fingers, and a compensator.[1]

Support for Independent Claims

Note that, per 37 C.F.R. § 41.37, only the independent claims are discussed in this section, as well as any claims including means-plus-function language that is argued separately below. In the arguments below, however, various dependent claims may also be discussed and distinguished from the prior art. The discussion of the claims is for illustrative purposes, and is not intended to affect the scope of the claims.

Claim 1 recites a RAKE receiver for receiving information symbols.[2] The RAKE receiver includes at least two fingers[3] and a combiner[4] coupled to the fingers. Each of the fingers includes a finger compensator that compensates for frequency shift at the symbol level.[5]

Claim 9 recites a system that includes at least one portable unit and at least one network unit

1 See Specification, paragraph [0001].
2 See Specification, paragraphs [0021] and [0026].
3 See Specification, Figure 1 elements 1-3, paragraph [0021].
4 See Specification, Figure 1 element 4, paragraph [0021].
5 See Specification, Figure 2 elements 20-25, paragraphs [0007], [0022]-[0024], and [0026].

for radio communication.[6] The portable unit includes at least one RAKE receiver for receiving information symbols.[7] The RAKE receiver includes at least two fingers[8] and a combiner[9] coupled to the fingers. Each of the fingers includes a finger compensator that compensates for frequency shift at the symbol level.[10]

Claim 10 recites a portable unit that includes at least one RAKE receiver for receiving information symbols.[11] The RAKE receiver includes at least two fingers[12] and a combiner[13] coupled to the fingers. Each of the fingers includes a finger compensator that compensates for frequency shift at the symbol level.[14]

Claim 11 recites a network unit that includes at least one RAKE receiver for receiving information symbols.[15] The RAKE receiver includes at least two fingers[16] and a combiner[17] coupled to the fingers. Each of the two fingers includes a finger compensator that compensates for frequency shift at the symbol level.[18]

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6 See Specification, paragraph [0024].
7 See Specification, paragraphs [0021] and [0026].
8 See Specification, Figure 1 elements 1-3, paragraph [0021].
9 See Specification, Figure 1 elements 4, paragraph [0021].
10 See Specification, Figure 2 elements 20-25, paragraphs [0007], [0022]-[0024], and [0026].
11 See Specification, Figure 1, paragraph [0024].
12 See Specification, Figure 1 elements 1-3, paragraph [0021].
13 See Specification, Figure 1 elements 4, paragraph [0021].
14 See Specification, Figure 2 elements 20-25, paragraphs [0007], [0022]-[0024], and [0026].
15 See Specification, Figure 1, paragraph [0024].
16 See Specification, Figure 1 elements 1-3, paragraph [0021].
17 See Specification, Figure 1 elements 4, paragraph [0021].
18 See Specification, Figure 2 elements 20-25, paragraphs [0007], [0022]-[0024], and [0026].

GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

1. Are Claims 1, 6, 7, and 9-11 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 6,608,858 to Sih et al. ("*Sih*") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,888,878 to Prysby et al. ("*Prysby*")?

2. Are Claims 2 and 3 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Sih* and *Prysby* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,363,102 to Ling et al. ("*Ling*")?

3. Is Claim 4 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Sih*, *Prysby*, and *Ling* in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0015438 to Ishizu et al. ("*Ishizu*")?

4. Is Claim 5 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Sih*, *Prysby*, *Ling*, and *Ishizu* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,154,443 to Huang et al. ("*Huang*")?

5. Are Claims 1, 6, 7, and 9-11 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Sih*?

6. Are Claims 2 and 3 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Sih* in view of *Ling*?

7. Is Claim 4 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Sih* and *Ling* in view of *Ishizu*?

8. Is Claim 5 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Sih*, *Ling*, and *Ishizu* in view of *Huang*?

ARGUMENT

Legal Standards

For rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103, MPEP § 2142 specifies that:

> The examiner bears the initial burden of factually supporting any *prima facie* conclusion of obviousness. If the examiner does not produce a *prima facie* case, the applicant is under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness.

MPEP § 2142 further explains that:

> To reach a proper determination under 35 U.S.C. 103, the examiner must step backward in time and into the shoes worn by the hypothetical "person of ordinary skill in the art" when the invention was unknown and just before it was made. In view of all factual information, the examiner must then make a determination whether the claimed invention "as a whole" would have been obvious at that time to that person. Knowledge of applicant's disclosure must be put aside in reaching this determination, yet kept in mind in order to determine the "differences," conduct the search and evaluate the "subject matter as a whole" of the invention. The tendency to resort to "hindsight" based upon applicant's disclosure is often difficult to avoid due to the very nature of the examination process. However, impermissible hindsight must be avoided and the legal conclusion must be reached on the basis of the facts gleaned from the prior art

MPEP § 2143.01 specifies that:

> Obviousness can be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so.

Ground of Rejection #1

Claims 1, 6, 7, and 9-11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,608,858 to Sih et al. ("*Sih*") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,888,878 to Prysby et al. ("*Prysby*").

Claim 1 recites a rake receiver for receiving information symbols, which includes "at least two fingers and a combiner coupled to said fingers." Claim 1 also recites that each of the fingers includes "a finger compensator that compensates for frequency shift at the symbol level."

In the Final Office Action dated June 30, 2008, the Examiner states:

> Re claim 1, Sih discloses a rake receiver comprising at least two fingers (In Fig. 7:700A & B), and a combiner (710) coupled to said fingers (704A).
>
> But the reference of Sih fails to explicitly teach that wherein each of the at least two fingers comprises a finger compensator that compensates for frequency shift at the symbol level.
>
> However, Prysby does. (See fig. 1: 101 & 103) Prysby discloses a plurality of RAKE fingers that provide time and phase compensation at the symbol level. Furthermore, one skilled in the art would know that frequency is related to the phase.
>
> Therefore, taking the combined teachings of Sih and Prysby as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate this feature into the system of Sih, in the manner as claimed and taught by Prysby, for the benefit of compensating for channel impairments.[19] (Emphasis original).

Sih discloses a system for frequency tracking for removing the effects of error due to frequency offset as well as compensation for frequency error due to Doppler in a plurality of multipath signals.[20] *Sih* discloses that an error measure *e(n)* is obtained for each finger in a CDMA

19 See Final Office Action, mailed June 30, 2008, page 9.
20 See *Sih*, Abstract.

receiver.[21] A computational block 710 computes a weighted average of the frequency errors $e_1(n)$-$e_N(n)$ for the respective fingers 700A-700N.[22] A group of summers 702A-702N computes the difference between each finger's frequency error and the weighted average in order to correct the balance of error on each finger.[23]

Claim 1 recites "at least two fingers and a combiner coupled to said fingers." The Examiner contends that block 710 in *Sih* teaches a "combiner" coupled to at least two fingers. However, *Sih* discloses that block 710 merely computes a weighted average of the frequency errors. As such, block 710 is not a combiner coupled to the fingers. At best, block 710 is a computational block configured to perform a weighted average calculation.

The Examiner concedes that *Sih* does not teach "wherein each of the at least one two fingers comprises a finger compensator that compensates for frequency shift at the symbol level." Instead, the Examiner contends that *Prysby* provides this necessary disclosure.[24] The Appellants agree that *Sih* does not teach a finger compensator that compensates for frequency shift at the symbol level.

Prysby recites an apparatus for combining the output of RAKE fingers and despreading the combined stream within a communication system.[25] *Prysby* discloses that a problem with RAKE receivers is that the RAKE receivers must time and phase correct each channel's symbol stream for all fingers prior to combining.[26] An incoming signal is passed to RAKE fingers 201 and 203.[27]

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21 See *Sih*, column 4, lines 5-11.
22 See *Sih*, column 6, lines 17-24.
23 See *Sih*, column 6, lines 35-37.
24 See Final Office Action, mailed June 30, 2008, page 9; Advisory Action, mailed September 19, 2008, page 2.
25 See *Prysby*, Abstract.
26 See *Prysby*, column 1, lines 50-53.
27 See *Prysby*, column 2, lines 63-67.

Because the multipath component of the signal has taken different paths to the antenna, time correction and phase correction are performed on each stream,[28] and the streams are combined into a combined chip stream.[29]

Prysby only teaches or suggests the use of time and phase corrections. *Prysby* contains no disclosure of compensating for "frequency shift at the symbol level." The Examiner contends that *Prysby* teaches compensation for frequency shift at the symbol level in Figure 1, elements 101 & 103 "symbols" of *Prysby*.[30] The Examiner also states that "one skilled in the art would recognize that frequency is related to phase."[31] For convenience, Figure 1 of *Prysby* is reproduced below.

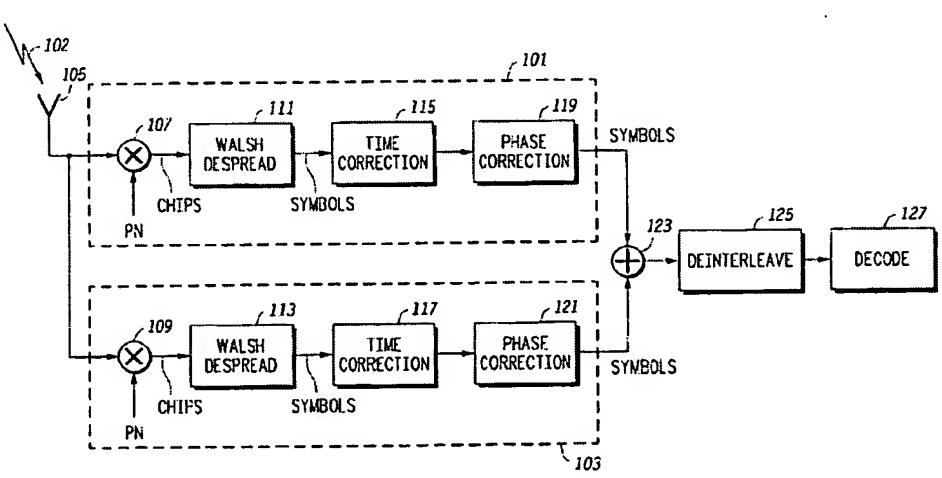

FIG. 1
-PRIOR ART-

Clearly, *Prysby* contains no disclosure regarding compensation for frequency shift. Phase is a position at a point in time (instant) on a waveform cycle. Frequency shift is a change in the

28 See *Prysby*, column 3, lines 20-29.
29 See *Prysby*, column 5, lines 19-26.
30 See Advisory Action, mailed September 19, 2008, page 2.
31 See Final Office Action dated June 30, 2008, page 9.

frequency of a signal. Therefore, a teaching of phase correction is not "related to" a teaching of frequency shift compensation. Additionally, a teaching of time correction is not "related to" a teaching of frequency shift compensation.

The Examiner provides no citation to support any conclusion that frequency shift compensation is equivalent to or suggested by time and phase correction. The Examiner merely makes a conclusory statement that *Prysby* as a whole provides the necessary disclosure because "frequency is related to phase,"[32] which is clear error. Thus, *Prysby* does not provide a disclosure that remedies the conceded deficiencies in the primary citation to *Sih*.

Further, *Prysby* teaches away from compensation at the symbol level. *Prysby* states "[by] combining multipath components of the transmitted signal at the chip level, no need exists for the complexities of combining at the symbol level."[33] Therefore, *Prysby* discloses that attempting to compensate at the symbol level creates a problem because complex hardware is required. Accordingly, *Prysby* teaches away from "wherein each of the at least one two fingers comprises a finger compensator that compensates for frequency shift at the symbol level."

For these reasons, *Sih* and *Prysby*, taken alone or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest all elements recited in Claim 1 (and its dependent claims). For similar reasons, *Sih* and *Prysby*, taken alone or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest all elements recited in Claims 9-11.

Accordingly, the rejection of Claims 1, 6, 7, and 9-11 under § 103 in view of the proposed *Sih-Prysby* combination is improper and should be withdrawn.

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32 In addition, no portion(s) of the remaining cited references have been identified as teaching or otherwise disclosing this feature.

Ground of Rejection #2

Claims 2 and 3 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Sih* and *Prysby* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,363,102 to Ling et al. ("*Ling*").

Claim 2

Claim 2 depends from Claim 1. As shown above, Claim 1 is patentable. As a result, Claim 2 is patentable due to its dependence from an allowable base claim.

Claim 2 is also patentable in light of its own recitations. Claim 2 recites that the "finger compensator" includes "a filter and an amplitude normalizer coupled serially." The Examiner asserts that *Ling* discloses the use of a filter (element 160) and that "one skilled in the art would know that amplitude normalizer or coefficients are inherent features within a filter."[34] However, the Examiner never cites any art showing that this is obvious and well-known in the art.

Moreover, Claim 2 recites that the filter and amplitude normalizer are "coupled serially." Whether an "amplitude normalizer or coefficients" are "inherent features within a filter" is irrelevant. The issue is whether it is obvious to couple a filter and an amplitude normalizer serially to receive an input symbol signal and generate an output symbol signal. *Ling* discloses the use of a pilot filter 160 without any amplitude normalizer coupled serially to the pilot filter 160.

For these reasons, Claim 2 is patentable over the proposed *Sih-Prysby-Ling* combination. Accordingly, the rejection of Claim 2 under § 103 is improper and should be withdrawn.

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33 See *Prysby*, column 3, lines 30-32.

Claim 3

Claim 3 depends from Claim 1. As shown above, Claim 1 is patentable. As a result, Claim 3 is patentable due to its dependence from an allowable base claim.

For these reasons, Claim 3 is patentable over the proposed *Sih-Prysby-Ling* combination. Accordingly, the rejection of Claim 3 under § 103 is improper and should be withdrawn.

Ground of Rejection #3

Claim 4 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Sih*, *Prysby*, and *Ling* in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0015438 to Ishizu et al. ("*Ishizu*").

Claim 4 depends from Claim 1. As shown above, Claim 1 is patentable. As a result, Claim 4 is patentable due to its dependence from an allowable base claim. Accordingly, the rejection of Claim 4 under § 103 is improper and should be withdrawn.

Ground of Rejection #4

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Sih*, *Prysby*, *Ling*, and *Ishizu* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,154,443 to Huang et al. ("*Huang*").

Claim 5 depends from Claim 1. As shown above, Claim 1 is patentable. As a result, Claim 5 is patentable due to its dependence from an allowable base claim. Accordingly, the rejection of Claim 5 under § 103 is improper and should be withdrawn.

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34 See Final Office Action, mailed June 30, 2008, page 11.

Ground of Rejection #5

Claims 1, 6, 7, and 9-11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Sih*.

In the Final Office Action dated June 30, 2008, the Examiner states:

> Re claim 1, Sih discloses a rake receiver comprising at least two fingers (In Fig. 7:700A & B), and a combiner (710) coupled to said fingers (704A).
>
> But the reference of Sih fails to explicitly teach that wherein each of the at least two fingers comprises a finger compensator that compensates for frequency shift at the symbol level.
>
> However, the reference of Sih does teach compensating for frequency offsets at the sample level. But the examiner does not see the difference/advantage of providing frequency offset compensation at the symbol level, as opposed to at the sample level if the objective is to compensate for channel impairments.
>
> Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate this feature into the system of Sih, in the manner as claimed, for the benefit of compensating for channel impairments.[35] (Emphasis added).

As noted above, *Sih* does not disclose a RAKE receiver that includes at least two fingers and a combiner coupled to the fingers. Moreover, the Examiner again concedes that *Sih* does not disclose "wherein each of the at least two fingers comprises a finger compensator that compensates for frequency shift at the symbol level."

The Examiner states that the advantage of providing frequency offset compensation at the symbol level to compensate for channel impairments is not apparent, so it would have been obvious to incorporate this feature into *Sih* for the benefit of channel improvements. The Examiner's conflicting statements and unsupported rationale illustrate that the Examiner is relying upon

hindsight reconstruction from Appellants' application, which is clear error.

For these reasons, *Sih* fails to disclose or suggest all elements recited in Claim 1 (and its dependent claims). For similar reasons, *Sih* fails to disclose or suggest all elements recited in Claims 9-11.

Accordingly, the rejection of Claims 1, 6, 7, and 9-11 under § 103 in view of *Sih* is improper and should be withdrawn.

35 See Final Office Action, mailed June 30, 2008, page 14.

Ground of Rejection #6

Claims 2 and 3 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Sih* in view of *Ling*.

Claim 2

Claim 2 depends from Claim 1. As shown above, Claim 1 is patentable. As a result, Claim 2 is patentable due to its dependence from an allowable base claim.

Claim 2 is also patentable in light of its own recitations. As noted above, the Examiner asserts that *Ling* discloses the use of a filter (element 160) and that "one skilled in the art would know that amplitude normalizer or coefficients are inherent features within a filter."[35] However, the Examiner never cites any art showing that this is obvious and well-known in the art, and *Ling* discloses the use of a pilot filter 160 without any amplitude normalizer coupled serially to the pilot filter 160.

For these reasons, Claim 2 is patentable over the proposed *Sih-Ling* combination. Accordingly, the rejection of Claim 2 under § 103 is improper and should be withdrawn.

Claim 3

Claim 3 depends from Claim 1. As shown above, Claim 1 is patentable. As a result, Claim 3 is patentable due to its dependence from an allowable base claim.

For these reasons, Claim 3 is patentable over the proposed *Sih- Ling* combination.

Accordingly, the rejection of Claim 3 under § 103 is improper and should be withdrawn.

Ground of Rejection #7

Claim 4 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Sih* and *Ling* in view of *Ishizu*.

Claim 4 depends from Claim 1. As shown above, Claim 1 is patentable. As a result, Claim 4 is patentable due to its dependence from an allowable base claim.

Ground of Rejection #8

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Sih*, *Ling*, and *Ishizu* in view of *Huang*.

Claim 5 depends from Claim 1. As shown above, Claim 1 is patentable. As a result, Claim 5 is patentable due to its dependence from an allowable base claim.

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36 See Final Office Action, mailed June 30, 2008, page 11.

Grouping of Claims

The claims on appeal do not stand or fall together, as may be seen from the arguments set forth below. Each claim or group of claims that has been argued separately under a separate subheading should be considered separately. While the Appellants recognize that a formal statement regarding the grouping of claims is no longer required, each claim should be considered separately, or at the very least each claim that is argued separately in the preceding sections of this brief should be considered separately.

Conclusion

The Appellants respectfully submit that the cited references are improper for reasons detailed above and requests that the rejections under § 103 be withdrawn.

REQUESTED RELIEF

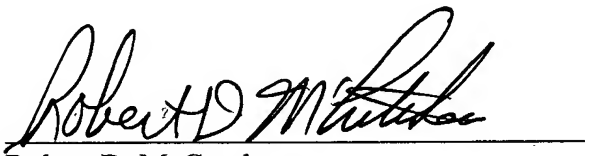
The Board is respectfully requested to reverse the outstanding rejections and return this application to the Examiner for allowance.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees connected with this communication or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-0208.

Respectfully submitted,

MUNCK CARTER, LLP

Date: 3/26/2009



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ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT

APPENDIX A

CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. Rake receiver for receiving information symbols, comprising at least two fingers and a combiner coupled to said fingers, wherein each of the at least two fingers comprises a finger compensator that compensates for frequency shift at the symbol level.

2. Rake receiver according to claim 1, wherein said finger compensator comprises a filter and an amplitude normalizer coupled serially for receiving an input symbol signal and for generating an output symbol signal.

3. Rake receiver according to claim 2, wherein said finger compensator further comprises a first arithmetical module for multiplying said input symbol signal with a conjugated previous input symbol signal and a second arithmetical module for multiplying said output symbol signal with a previous output symbol signal.

4. Rake receiver according to claim 3, wherein at least one finger comprises a pilot channel correlator and a traffic channel correlator, with an output of said finger compensator being coupled to first inputs of a third and fourth arithmetical module, of which second inputs are coupled to outputs of said correlators.

5. Rake receiver according to claim 4, wherein said at least one finger comprises an averaging unit, of which an input is coupled to an output of said third arithmetical module and of which an output is coupled to a first input of a fifth arithmetical module, of which a second input is coupled to an output of said fourth arithmetical module.

6. Rake receiver according to claim 1, wherein most fingers each comprise a finger compensator, with all finger compensators together forming said compensator.

7. Rake receiver according to claim 6, wherein said rake receiver comprises a mixer for converting intermediate frequency signals into baseband signals, which mixer comprises an oscillator input coupled to a stable oscillator.

8. (Cancelled).

9. System comprising at least one portable unit and at least one network unit for radio communication, with at least one unit comprising at least one rake receiver for receiving information symbols comprising at least two fingers, and a combiner coupled to said fingers, wherein the at least two fingers each comprises a finger compensator that compensates for frequency shift at the symbol level.

10. Portable unit comprising at least one rake receiver for receiving information symbols comprising at least two fingers and a combiner coupled to said fingers, wherein the at least two fingers each comprises a finger compensator that compensates for frequency shift at the symbol level.

11. Network unit comprising at least one rake receiver for receiving information symbols comprising at least two fingers and a combiner coupled to said fingers, wherein the at least two fingers each comprises a finger compensator that compensates for frequency shift at the symbol level.

12.-14. (Cancelled).

APPENDIX B
EVIDENCE APPENDIX

A. U.S. Patent No. 6,608,858 to Sih et al. ("Sih") found on pages 5-10 of the Office Action (dated November 17, 20076), found on pages 4-9 of the Final Office Action (dated April 04, 2007), pages 2-7 of the Office Action (dated September 10, 2007), and found on pages 2-19 of the Final Office Action (dated June 30, 2008).

B. U.S. Patent No. 6,888,878 to Prysby ("Prysby") found on pages 4-9 of the Final Office Action (dated April 04, 2007), found on pages 3-11 of the Final Office Action (dated July 10, 2008), pages 2-7 of the Office Action (dated September 10, 2007), and found on pages 2-14 of the Final Office Action (dated June 30, 2008).

C. U.S. Patent No. 6,363,102 to Ling et al. ("Ling") found on pages 5-9 of the Final Office Action (dated April 04, 2007), pages 3-7 of the Office Action (dated September 10, 2007), and found on pages 7 and 10-19 of the Final Office Action (dated June 30, 2008).

D. U.S. Publication No. 2002/0015438 to Ishizu et al. ("Ishizu") found on pages 7-9 of the Final Office Action (dated April 04, 2007), pages 4-7 of the Office Action (dated September 10, 2007), and found on pages 11-19 of the Final Office Action (dated June 30, 2008)..

E. U.S. Patent No. 6,154,443 to Huang et al. ("Huang") found on pages 9-10 of the Office Action (dated November 17, 20076), pages 8-9 of the Final Office Action (dated April 04, 2007), pages 5-7 of the Office Action (dated September 10, 2007), and found on pages 12-19 of the Final Office Action (dated June 30, 2008).

APPENDIX C
RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

Not Applicable -- To the best knowledge and belief of the undersigned attorney, there are none.

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Customer No.: 84274

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of	:	Luzhou Xu, et al.
Application No.	:	10/500,548
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For	:	RAKE RECEIVER WITH INDIVIDUAL FINGER COMPENSATOR(S)
Art Unit	:	2611
Examiner	:	Leon Flores
Confirmation No.	:	5116

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